

Sixth Midwinter Meeting

Held February 23, 1927

BREED FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Mimeographed by
EDWARDS BROTHERS
Ann Arbor, Michigan

BREED FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Lynn, Mass. March 29, 1927

To the Members of the Association:

According to the regular custom in the past a midwinter meeting was held at which papers pertaining to Breed Family history were read. This year two of our members, Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Berry opened their home for this meeting which was held on February 23, 1927.

The program for the evening was in charge of Mr. Warren M. Breed, Chairman, Miss S. Ellen Breed, Mrs. Mabel Breed Berry and Mrs. Lucy Keene Holder.

Papers were read on "Allen Breed, an Appreciation" "S. Oliver Breed" and "Ebenezer Breed" all of which will be found in this mimeograph.

The Secretary will welcome any genealogical data - particularly any which might help us to find the "connecting link" between the Breeds of Illinois and our ancestor Allen Breed of Lynn.

New members are always welcome. At present our membership numbers 283.

Frances B. Morse.

Secretary.

To The Members Of The Breed Family Association of Lynn, Massachusetts;
Greetings From The Breed Family of Illinois.

The first Breed who came to Northwestern Illinois was Obediah Breed Jr. He came to Jo Daviess County from New York in the spring of 1836 or 1837, traveling by team through Canada, around Lake Michigan to Rock River, upon the bank of which stood a log cabin. From this beginning has grown the thriving city of Rockford, Illinois. Here he disposed of his team and traveled on foot through the wilderness to the mineral regions around Galena.

He mined for several years, then married and settled on land which he had pre-empted. This was timber land and had to be cleared before it could be cultivated. He built a log cabin which he later replaced by a stone house. This stone house is at present occupied by his grandson, Cyrus Breed.

Supplies were difficult to obtain as there were no railroads, and as money was scarce, each home had to be self sustaining. Wool was spun and woven into cloth; and sorghum made from sugar cane raised on the farm. The grain raised was ground into flour and corn-meal at the nearest mill. Leather, tanned on the farm, was made into shoes by a traveling shoe maker.

His father, Obediah Sr. and other members of the family came to Jo Daviess County about 1844 from Otsego County, New York. He spent the winter with his son and the next spring located on a farm near the present site of Stockton, Illinois.

A Biographical Album of the Early Settlers of Jo Daviess County Illinois tells that Obediah Breed Sr. was born near Boston, Mass. on February 18, 1795 and that Breeds Hill, where the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, was owned by his people. His father fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill and throughout the Revolutionary War.

He moved with his parents to Butternuts, Otsego County, New York in early manhood, fought in the war of 1812; then married Lucy Cole and settled on a farm. His children Obediah Jr., Samuel Scott, Aaron Burr, Electa, Amos James, Charles A. and Bradley were all born and grew up in New York where they lived until they immigrated to Illinois.

These members of the Breed family were farmers and found it no small task to make a home in a new country. They were instrumental in founding churches and schools in their own communities. The stone school house which Obediah Jr. helped to build and which his children attended is still in use.

The descendants of this family, now numbering two hundred or more, are living in Northwestern Illinois and other parts of the United States.

Mrs. Kirby J. Hancock
Secretary.

Elizabeth, Ill. Jan. 6, 1927.

Allen Breed, Immigrant.

An appreciation.

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By Warren M. Breed

"You can't be your grandfather, however great an improvement that might be, but don't forget him."

John Hunter Sedgwick,
in the Boston Transcript.

At previous meetings of our Association tribute has been paid by several of our members to revered ancestors who have distinguished themselves in their several communities by their connection with the church, with public life, with local activities, and in their lines of personal business. We have also learned of the loyalty of the Breed family at large to the demands made by the authorities in times of general danger beginning with the early conflicts with the Red Men and continued through every war in which the Colonies and the Republic have been engaged. Yet much, very much ground remains to be covered ere the entire history of our family shall have been written, - assuming such to be possible. Indeed, so much of this history remains untold as to justify our present Association. While, however, we have listened with interest to the life history of these distinguished ancestors only brief outlines have been given of the characters of representative members of the very early generations of the Breed family. Especially should we seek to discover all that may be learned in history or by inference of the qualities of our immigrant ancestor, the first of his name in this country, and the father of us all. Miss Mary Blake Breed, in her valuable paper on "Some Old Breed Homesteads", has given us an admirable brief summary of the outstanding qualities of Allen Breed. Can we learn more of him?

What manner of man was he and why should we pride ourselves upon our descent from him? Was he greater than our more immediate forbears of whose activities we feel so justly proud? Of his character we can judge only by a few outstanding facts in his life, but these few facts are significant of impressive qualities that governed him and that have been repeated in the lives of many of his descendants. We revere him both for what his life appears to us and for the goodly heritage seen in the lives of our family of ten generations. We are proud of his heritage and think with satisfaction of the noble men and women who have been a credit to the Breed name. May we not also attribute to him some of the admirable qualities possessed by many of these descendants? Only the Breed School tablet has attempted to summarize, and that very briefly, the principal events of his life. Here we learn that he was a yeoman (or farmer), was born in England in 1601, came to Salem with the group accompanying Gov. John Winthrop in 1630, and, with about fifty families of this company, settled in the town of "Lin", then called Saugus; that he joined with others in 1640 in founding the town of Southampton, Long Island,

returning to Lynn before 1646 where he passed the remainder of his days. After nearly three centuries since his arrival here it is impossible to gather more facts of note regarding him, yet from these facts, and from occasional mention of his name in our local history, we can, we believe, determine something more extended of his character.

Allen Bread was, most certainly, a man of courage: a pioneer, and an adventurer in the best sense of the word. His advent into the country was no ordinary act of every day living. With his son Allen, and possibly his daughter Elizabeth, and with his brave wife, the mother who had given them birth, he had ventured across the dreary waste of three thousand miles of water in a vessel of small tonnage, to establish a home in this new world. The country was inhabited by Indians and a few white settlers. Wild beasts roamed the forests. These latter must be dispersed for the safety of all, and the friendship of the Indians must be cultivated. The forests must be felled and the ground opened to cultivation. The life of a settled community must be developed and an orderly system of civil and religious government established. Difficulties and hardships must be expected. But none of these things moved him. He had counted the cost of this new adventure and his heart was in his work.

Not only was he courageous to battle these new forces but he was a man of faith,—"a God fearing man and thereby made free from all other fears."

A roof must be provided to shelter his little family and, at his own hearthstone, must they be taught in ways of righteousness and in their civic duties. He had brought them from the centuries-old civilization of the mother country to a new world and a new life. To a world in the making. To a world lacking in many of the essentials of life where the ingenuity and skill of the new settler alone made life worth the living. To a small and scattered community where neighbors were few and where the terrors of the wild beasts of the forest joined themselves to the ever constant fear of the Indians. To a life calling for the highest qualities of fearlessness and self control. We know he possessed the qualities required for this life else he and his brave wife must have sunk under their limitations and trials. But not so Allen Bread.

We have said he was a God fearing man. May we not attribute to him a spirit calm in his dependence on his God and unfearing in the presence of these discouragements? And, as one trusting in the wisdom of his Maker and His overruling Providence, may we not think of him as erecting his family altar and gathering the members of his household around him for worship in this new home in the wilderness? And what more natural a result of the early religious education of his children than their following in the footsteps of their revered father? As a result we find Allen², his oldest son, to have so impressed his fellow townsmen that, at the town meeting held in 1692, he was voted a seat in the pulpit.

Energy, patience, perseverance and tenacity of purpose were required of him, and all of these were exemplified in his daily life and, after ten years, he had completed his initial task,- the establishment of a home.

With this accomplished the urge of the adventurer and the pioneer possessed him. But he was not alone in this desire for adventure for in 1640 about forty families left Lynn to settle a new plantation. Allen Bread was one of these. They sailed to Scout's Bay, in the western part of Long Island where they purchased land of the agent of Lord Sterling, and agreed with the Indians for their right. Opposed by the Dutch they removed more than eighty miles settling in the eastern part of the Island where they established a town naming it Southampton after the name of the place from which they had sailed. The voyage across the Atlantic had tried their courage and it had terminated successfully. With what confidence then did they set out on this shorter journey. Yet this meant to them more difficulties and much arduous labor. It was again an entirely new environment, a repetition of dangers and difficulties from which they had just emerged. To reach their destination the route, if taken by water around Cape Cod, was beset by dangers, while the journey overland would take them through a wilderness inhabited by hostile Indians to meet, on their arrival at the end of their journey, the hostility of unfriendly immigrants. But the caliber of these men had been already tried. They would plan wisely. They would secure a good title to their land by purchase from the Indians and, when forced by the Dutch to relinquish their claim to it because of an earlier purchase, as just stated they removed nearly one hundred miles to where they might be free from Dutch interference and here, in 1642, they erected their meeting house.

They had, before setting out, agreed that not until they had secured a pastor should the expedition depart on its mission. They had resolved that not only would they found a town but it should be of the sort known to them,- that of an orderly, God fearing community. Could any act of such company more clearly represent their character than this agreement? And of this company Allen Bread was an important member. Success in their venture crowned their efforts and not until some years had passed was any lack of harmony evident.

They were, however, of a narrow religious turn of mind, according to the trend of thought of those days, and a dispute over matters of church administration arose that brought about the resignation of their pastor. The side taken by Allen Bread in the controversy is a matter of conjecture but upon the withdrawal of the pastor we find him disposing of his interest in the colony and returning to "Lin".

During the years of his absence he evidently had retained his interest in the field of his earlier labors and his loyalty to his original settlement. In 1638 a grant of two hundred acres of the town land had been made to him, doubtless much of which he had cleared, and on which he had built his house immediately upon his arrival in 1630.

He now returned to renew his interest among his old companions and friends. With his return he appears to have interested himself in the ordinary life of the community and to have reassumed his place there,- one of fidelity and usefulness,- and to have made himself a force for good in matters both spiritual and temporal. For fifty years following his return from his Southampton expedition, or until his death in 1691, he maintained an honored position in the affairs of the town. During this time he had held the following offices, viz:-

In 1661 one Daniel Salmon petitioned as a soldier in the Pequot Wars for certain land adjoining his house and Allen Bread was appointed upon a committee "to view the land and to give report of it unto the next town meeting".

In 1662-3 he served as constable, in 1664 as selectman, in 1653-1656 and 1665 on the jury of trials, and on the Grand Jury in 1657-1660 and 1665. He probably also served in the train band of Lynn, since all able-bodied men between sixteen and sixty were required to train.

He was also evidently a man of property as, about the time of the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth to William Merriam "her father gave them, June 26, 1666, a good portion, 200 hundred acres of farm land, 20 acres of meadow and 10 acres of salt marsh, all in Lynn, in the southern part, now called by the ancient name of "Saugus".

Such was our ancestor Allen Bread.

And now to summarize:-

I have endeavored, in this brief paper, to indicate what manner of man Allen Bread was in the mind of your speaker. He doubtless was all that he is here represented. He may have been even more, and I may have failed to assess at its highest value his sterling character. But whatever his excellencies or failings he was, without a doubt, a man of consequence in the community. He stood for the best in civic and religious life,- with the group of men of importance, men of probity, of energy and of vision. He occupied among his associates a position corresponding to that of the highest citizenship of to-day. He possessed qualities akin to those whose lives have been depicted in the sketches of our ancestors presented to us at previous meetings.

He has left behind him a life worthy of emulation, and a family name of which we are justly proud.



S. OLIVER BREED
1821-1916

SAMUEL OLIVER BREED

By Eugenie Goss

Samuel Oliver Breed was born November 22, 1821 at 34 South Street, Lynn. His parents were Amos Breed and Priscilla Massey, both of whom were born in Lynn and always made their home in this city. He had five brothers and two sisters.

His father, Amos Breed, went to sea for many years during the early part of his married life but in 1837 gave up the sailor's life and became attached to the shoe industry which was to become so important in the development of Lynn. He made shoes at the bench in the shop of William Rose, located in Mr. Rose's yard at the corner of Blossom and Summer Streets.

Until the boy, Oliver, was 12 years old he attended the public schools but he was then forced to leave and go to work. He first worked in a shoe shop but a year later went to work in a drug store which had a grocery and confectionery department. He soon became attached to this latter branch of the business and became a candy maker.

When he was about 21 he left Lynn to learn the carpenter's trade and this work took him to the South Shore. While employed as a carpenter in South Weymouth he met Mary Ann Reed whom he married in October 1844. She was a direct descendant of John Whitman who came from England to Weymouth sometime previously to the year 1638. They lived in South Weymouth only a short time, moving to Lynn and making their home on Neptune Street.

After his return to Lynn he continued to work at the carpenter's trade until 1860 when he became a salesman for Buffum & Lovejoy, and later for J. N. Buffum & Co., who were engaged in the lumber business on Commercial Street. Some time later he entered the firm which was known by the name of Breed & Buffum. Later Mr. Buffum retired and a partnership was formed with William Basset under the name of Breed & Basset. After Mr. Basset retired Mr. Breed conducted the business until 1882.

From 1882 to 1886 he was city surveyor of lumber, and from 1886 to 1890 was city inspector of buildings. At this time he declined renomination and became inspector of buildings for the Lynn Board of Underwriters. His previous experience and a certain predilection seemed to make him especially fitted for this position.

When he was only 16 years of age he joined the volunteer fire department, being a member of "Volunteer 8" and was the last foreman of the engine "Relief 1", also known as the "Pride of Essex" Lynn's first hand engine. He served on the board of engineers in 1864 and was chief engineer of the fire department in 1865 and 1866.

From the time he became associated in the Board of Underwriters fire protection became his chief interest. He became an expert in estimating values, and his services were constantly in demand by the

agents writing policies in this city. He was very proud of his membership in the British Fire Prevention Society and was always collecting literature pertaining to the activities of such societies in all the various countries.

He remained in the employ of the Lynn Board up to the day of his death which occurred after a week's illness on March 26, 1916. He was then 94 years old.

He was a man of hobbies. From his boyhood days he retained his love of nature, especially for growing things. Before the snow had left the woods in the spring he went each year to find the early hepatica and bloodroot. All day excursions on Sunday after rare specimens were for him the pleasantest sort of recreation.

At one time he had in his garden many varieties of wild flowers transplanted by him and thriving under his patient care. Even the delicate maiden hair fern lived for many years in a shady spot in the garden.

Aside from these wild flowers he had wonderful success with the more usual plants to be found in gardens. They always grew in profusion and were planted in a hit-or-miss fashion producing a delightful effect. For the last few years tulips, chrysanthemums and hydrangeas were his favorites, and his garden in the early spring and again in the fall was a thing of beauty.

When he first went into the lumber business he began to keep a flock of pigeons at the wharf. Later, after his retirement, he had a coop built in his barn at home. He sometimes sold the squabs but his flock often numbered more than a hundred. Every afternoon after his dinner he fed them and as he left the house he would blow a whistle. It was a beautiful sight to see the pigeons coming from far and near, literally lighting all over him.

Another hobby was his horses. When a young man he always had a fast horse which he drove himself. One of his greatest sports in winter was to go to the Mill Dam Road in Brighton where all the fastest horses in the vicinity were brought to show off their speed. When we think this was some fifteen miles away and how long it takes a horse to make this journey we don't doubt his enthusiasm.

He would only trust a certain man in Chelsea to shoe his favorites and it often fell to the lot of his daughters to drive the horse over to the neighboring town to be shod. His horse, Commodore, he drove for more than 15 years and those of you who remember him on his daily drives through the city know this horse. Commodore's successor, Ora, was the last horse he drove but never filled the same spot in his affection.

Both he and his wife were very fond of opera and they heard all the great singers of their day. Path, Parepa Rosa, and Adelaide Phillips were among his favorites. They always drove back and forth from Lynn to Boston several time during the opera season.

He was a very silent man at times and his wife used to say that he would make the trip without saying a word during the entire drive. It was the time he used for planning details of his business, as she would frequently learn later.

Deep sea fishing was a sport he indulged in several times during the summer, going out with Captain Haley of Swampscott and coming home proudly at the end of the day with his catch.

In 1914 he was paid a great tribute by the Odd Fellows of this city when they gave him a reception in honor of his 70th anniversary as a member of that body. A parade was held and a banquet. He was presented with a gold and diamond jewel and a basket of 70 American beauty roses. He was at that time the oldest living Odd Fellow in point of years of membership in the United States.

He belonged to nine lodges of Masons having taken the 32nd degree, and to the Mystic Shrine. He was a member also of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was born a Quaker and attended this church with his parents until his marriage. He then became a regular attendant at the Unitarian Church. When the Free Church, with Reverend Samuel Johnson as pastor, built a chapel on Oxford Street, he was one of the committee and a devoted worker. This movement was of short duration and he returned to the Unitarian Church. During the last years of his life he rarely attended church service.

In 1915 he was asked by the Genealogical Record Office at Washington, D.C. to tell to what he attributed his great length of life. After reciting many narrow escapes which he had experienced and which might easily have caused his death, he wrote - "an unseen power seems to have preserved my life" and then summed up his idea in these words - "Keep at work, keep in close touch with the world, eat when you are hungry, never over eat, and get your sleep when you need it." Those who knew him could add that he very rarely smoked - in fact, I myself never saw him - and he was exceedingly moderate in the use of liquors.

His father lived to be 81 and two of his brothers to the ages of 82 and 80, but they did not retain their faculties and vigor as he did.

When we consider that he maintained his interest in his work, his garden, lodges and the current events of the day and to a great degree participated in their activities, we realize what tremendous vitality he possessed.

I wish I could quote accurately the statement made in an insurance journal at the time of his death, but I can only repeat the idea. After commenting on his valuable service to the Board of Underwriters, the writer said that it was not the case of an old man being allowed to hold his job until his death, but of a job being filled and adequately by an old man until the last day of his life.

When he died he was survived by three daughters, eight grandchildren, eleven great grandchildren and one great great grandchild.

In conclusion I would like to add a personal word. He was one of the outstanding figures of my childhood. Although he was a very quiet, dignified man he always showed very plainly his pleasure when his grandchildren were near. There were certain red letter days in each year - a trip for early wild flowers, and a long ride to Manchester-by-the-Sea, beside other shorter trips such as a ride through Lynn Woods, with a trip to Dungeon Rock. We were told many tales of the days gone by and found him a delightful story teller. It surely was a privilege to have been allowed to associate with such a wonderful man for so many years.



EBENEZER BREED

1766-1839

From painting made for Martin H. Hood, now
in possession of Lynn Historical Society.

EBENEZER BREED

by

Isabel Morgan Breed

Some old residents still linger among us who remember seeing on our streets a figure of stately and dignified bearing, who although an inmate of our almshouse, had still the air of a distinguished statesman.

Often the question was asked, "Who is the old man?" and answer was, "That is Uncle Eben Breed, who was once a great man" for in his youth more honors and distinctions were conferred upon Ebenezer Breed than have ever fallen to the lot of any other resident of Lynn.

His brilliant social qualities rendered him a favorite in the society of Philadelphia, London and Paris, while his strong common sense and business ability won for him the confidence of statesman both at home and abroad.

Ebenezer Breed was born at Breed's End, Lynn, May 12, 1766. His father was Benjamin Breed a direct descendant of Allen Breed and Elizabeth Knight; his mother was Ruth Allen, daughter of Abraham Allen of Marblehead, and Ruth Basset of Lynn.

Ebenezer was the youngest of eight children; the others were Jabez, Keziah, Abraham, Ruth, Nathen, Benjamin, and Anna. This large family lived in the Benjamin Breed house. (According to M. Fillmore Delnow, the Benjamin Breed house was a two and one half story lean-to, which stood on the site of the Richard Breed house on Summer Street.)

From Jabez, the oldest, was descended Hiram N. Breed, a former mayor of Lynn. Keziah Breed married Abner Hood of Nahant. George Hood, the first mayor of Lynn, was her grandson, as was also Martin Hood. To this family belong the Cliffords, Phillips and Hoods, several of whom are members of this society.

Abraham Breed's children were Joseph Basset Breed; Eunice, who married William D. Thompson; Anna, who married Francis Johnson and Sarah, who married John B. Chase. Many descendants of all these families are now living in Lynn. Mrs. Lydia Needham and Amos Breed were the children of Benjamin. I am unable to find any descendants of Ruth, Nathan and Anna.

Ebenezer Breed's education was the best afforded by the schools of Lynn in those days and was paid for by his brother Abraham. His letters that have been preserved are well composed and are expressed in that simple and forceful language which has always characterized the Friends.

Being a birthright member of the Society of Friends, he was always loyal to that sect. During the years when he moved in society and afterwards in his adversity, he clung to the traditions of the Friends and always used their speech as is shown by his letters, which are signed "Thy friend" or "Thine Sincerely".

In 1786, being then twenty years of age, Ebenezer Breed went to Philadelphia and started in the shoe business. There were many rich and influential Friends in that city and with their aid, Mr. Breed, being a gifted young man and of good family, gained an entrance into the best society of Philadelphia. Stephen Collins, a prominent Friend who had formerly lived in Lynn, was always a warm friend to Mr. Breed helping him in many ways.

In 1789, the first National Congress assembled in Philadelphia, making that city both social and political centre of our country, and the separation from England being still so recent, the days of regal splendor and courtly manners were hardly yet passed.

Ebenezer Breed made the acquaintance of such men as Patrick Henry, James Madison and James Monroe. At the height of his prosperity he remembered his native town and sought to use his influence for her good.

Lynn had already become noted for the manufacture of shoes, for in 1788 Washington passing through here, had said, "Lynn is the greatest shoe town of the country"; but for several years after the Revolution the shoe industry in America had a hard struggle, for the country was flooded with shoes of French and English manufacture and our workman could not compete with the workman of France and England.

Grasping the situation with masterly insight, Ebenezer Breed saw that the first step was to protect our shoes against those of foreign manufacture and made every effort to persuade Congress to put a high tariff on shoes. In this he was powerfully aided by Mr. Collins. For this end a dinner party was given to the members of Congress at the house of Mr. Collins, which stood on Market Street near Seventh Street. It was the same house in which Jefferson had penned the Declaration of Independence.

Many beautiful women graced the occasion, among them Dolly Payne, afterwards Dolly Madison. The dining hall was lighted by wax candles in glass chandeliers and this brilliant scene forms a typical picture of American society at the end of the eighteenth century.

We have the following extract of the speech which Ebenezer Breed made at this party: "Will you stand tamely by and see this infant industry swallowed up by the raging lions of Gaul and Britain? Will you see the homes of these operatives destroyed or abandoned and not hold out your strong arms to shield them as they shielded you when war bent his horrid front over our fair land? No, I trust, and New England expects that by your suffrages we shall obtain the desired relief when the matter comes before your honorable body."

Soon after this, an act was passed by Congress, putting a duty of fifty cents a pair on boots and seven cents a pair on shoes.

In 1792, Ebenezer Breed went to Europe and was received with great honor. Family tradition says that he was presented at the court of George III and Queen Charlotte. One reason for the flattering attention which he received in England was that the English merchants were anxious to win the American shoe trade.

He was presented with a waiter painted by Benjamin West. The painting represents Mr. Breed being introduced to an English merchant by William Roach, a wealthy citizen of New Bedford then living in England. Besides these figures there are three ladies at the other side of the room.

The waiter is of metal, having a rim around it. The painting is nearly effaced, but we can still distinguish the figures and can see that the ladies wore elaborate head-dresses, as was the custom then. The occasion of its being presented to Mr. Breed is not known. Some say that it was presented to him in Paris, others in Philadelphia; at any rate it must have marked some important event in his life. This waiter is now in the possession of the Lynn Historical Society.

Martin H. Hood had an oil painting of Ebenezer Breed copied from it. After the death of Mr. Hood this painting became the property of the Misses Mary Ann and Lucella Augusta Phillips, and was presented by them to the Lynn Historical Society.

Before going abroad, Mr. Breed had been warned to look out for confidence men and was constantly on his guard against them. While riding from London to Dover he had a traveling companion of whom he was very suspicious, - a man whom he had seen talking with some sailors in the streets of London. On reaching Dover, Mr. Breed noticed that his companion was very warmly greeted by one of the Society of Friends. At Calais, Mr. Breed and his companion were both entertained by Benjamin Rodman, a wealthy merchant. The man whom he had so distrusted proved to be Thomas Clarkson, the celebrated philanthropist, who worked with William Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave trade. He had been interviewing the sailors in London about the treatment of the negroes on the slave ships. Seeing that Mr. Clarkson was received with as much honor as he, Mr. Breed was ashamed of his suspicions.

At this time (1792) the French Revolution was at its height and during its stormiest days, Mr. Breed was hiding in a cellar in Paris. He was in that city on the memorable tenth of August when the Tuileries Palace was stormed by the mob and the famous Swiss Guards were massacred. Four days later, August 14, King Louis XVI became the prisoner of his subjects.

The object of Ebenezer Breed's visit to Europe had been to learn how shoes were made abroad, and to see if they could not be made as well in America. He studied deeply into the subject, and as a result he imported through his agent, Amos Rhodes, and sold to Lynn shoemakers some of the finest materials used for shoes in England and France.

His next step was to send some accomplished workman to teach his townsmen how to use these materials. It was against the law to transport English mechanics to America, but Ebenezer Breed smuggled two skilled workmen, one to Lynn and one to Philadelphia.

It was through his influence that William Rose, called the "Father of the morocco industry" came to Lynn.

On his return to America, Mr. Breed being now well acquainted with the most influential men of the country, was able to help his native town in other ways as well as the shoe business. Through his exertions the Post Office was established here in 1793.

Making a tour through the south in 1796 Mr. Breed was everywhere received as a distinguished guest. He says in a letter that the planters vied with one another in paying him homage.

In 1797, he made a second tour abroad, visiting England and France. France was at this time governed by the Directory and Napoleon was winning his splendid victories. It was during this year that Napoleon fought his Italian campaign and returning to France was accorded the greatest triumph ever given to any conqueror. Whether Ebenezer Breed saw the great general is not known, but it is certain that he was in France at the time, when the eyes of all the world were upon Napoleon.

Mr. Breed was a man of deep affections, as well as a practical man of affairs. In his letters to his agent he often speaks fondly of his parents. A letter written from the south says; "Please give my love to my parents. Tell them I am very well."

His downfall was due in part at least to his affectionate disposition. He was engaged to Polly Atmore, a beautiful young lady who belonged to a prominent family of Friends of Philadelphia. They were to be married on his return from his visit to Europe, but her father objected to the marriage because of the gay society Mr. Breed frequented while abroad. He wrote to his mother saying that he was going to enter the "connubial state". His mother, who was very much impressed with his travels said, "Where will he go next?"

Polly Atmore afterwards married a Mr. Robinson, but her discarded lover had one of those true and intense natures that love only once.

Although he had been a strong advocate of temperance, Ebenezer Breed now tried to forget his sorrow in the wine cup, and from this time his decline was as rapid as had been his rise to prosperity. His letters show the constant waning of his success and his interest in business. Returning to Lynn in 1800, he lived at Breed's End. At one time he had accumulated a considerable fortune, but this was entirely gone and he maintained himself cutting shoes. He finally became unable to do anything towards his support. One year was spent with Ahaz Allen of Mendon, a relative on his mother's side. After this he went to the Lynn almshouse and there remained until his death which occurred December 23, 1839.

During the latter years of his life, he was blind and his only pleasure was to visit some of his old friends who still kindly received him. The unfortunate old man was often seen moving slowly along the road to Nahant, whither he went to visit his sister, Mrs. Hood. He was now known to everybody as "Uncle Eben."

At this time the lady to whom he had been engaged was living with a married daughter in Salem. The daughter used to visit Uncle Eben and bring him delicacies which her mother had sent. He was always pleased to receive these remembrances from one whom he had so fondly loved.

Uncle Eben had gifts of money also from some of the wives of Congressmen with whom he had been acquainted. There seems to have been a particular friendship between him and the brilliant Dolly Payne Madison, for in his prosperity he sent her gifts of fine shoes and she, remembering this, sent him money in the time of his need.

Mrs. Eunice Chase, who is now living (1902) in North Weare, N.H. is the great niece of Uncle Eben and daughter of William D. Thompson. Writing of Uncle Eben she says, "When I was a little girl I esteemed it a privilege to lead him by the hand to our home from Nathan Breed's shoe manufactory, where the almshouse wagon had left him to visit my father, who was the manager of Nathan's business. I remember him as a poor old blind man, always pleasant, and one to excite the pity and kindness of a little child.

He would stop and have a cup of tea with our family and stay until towards night, when the wagon would come and take him back to the poorhouse before dark. My father used to visit him as often as he could, and during one of his visits, when Uncle Eben's life was nearing its close, he expressed some feeling about being buried from the poorhouse and as a pauper and father told him he need not think about that, for he would have him brought to our house and have his friends and relatives attend the funeral.

That was done, and there was such a large attendance that it was necessary to place timbers under the floor of our front room for fear of it breaking down. I remember the occasion distinctly, the plain white coffin, such as the Friends used at that time, and the white cotton robe such as people were laid out in in those days.

I remember one little girl, Ann Phillips, who was there with her mother, Content Phillips, who lived on Broad Street and was a cousin to mother. As I remember Uncle Eben's general appearance, he was not tall and had a very pleasant countenance."

He was buried as he requested, in the Friend's burial ground.

The Thompson homestead, from which Uncle Eben was buried stood on Broad Street near Union Street. The Historical Society has a picture of this homestead and perhaps some now present will remember the beautiful rose garden in front of it.

Eliza M. the nine-year-old daughter of William D. Thompson, now Mrs. Straw, when she heard that Uncle Eben was dead, took upon her young shoulders the responsibility of engaging the services of Aviz Keene, preacher of the Society of Friends, to preside at the funeral.

Those who remember Uncle Eben all agree that he was of a pleasant disposition. Some friends whom he was wont to visit in Nahant used to say, "Here comes Uncle Eben, now we shall hear some good jokes".

In his younger days he had very elegant and polished manners and paid much attention to his personal appearance. One well acquainted with his history says that when he came to Lynn on visits from Philadelphia he was always dressed at the height of the style wearing silk stockings and gold buckles at his knees.

He who builds up the trade of his native land is greater than he who wins her battles. Lynn cannot over-estimate her debt of gratitude to Ebenezer Breed, for although he did not found the shoe industry here, it was he who established it on a basis to compete with foreign trade. Acknowledging this, the National Committee of Commerce and Manufacture awarded him a vote of thanks.

Without his work our shoemakers must have succumbed to foreign competitors. Much honor is due to those who, by their victories, won our independence and fully as much to those who, by their severance and energy, gave to our infant republic a means of livelihood.

THIS is to certify, that *James Breed*
of the Town of *Lynn* —, in the County of
Essex and District of Massachusetts,
hath paid the duty of *Three* dollars upon a *two* wheel
carriage, called a *Chair*, owned by *him*
— & *hav-*
ing *Woods Springs with standing*

top, to be drawn by *One* horse, for the conveyance of
Two person(s); for the year to end on the 30th of
September, 1798.

Geo Onsborn
Collector of the Revenue,
2^d Division, Survey, No. 2
Massachusetts.

Valerius Sept 25 1797.

License for two wheel vehicle - James Breed 1797

Will of Allen Breed (the Second)

The Last Will and Testament of Allen Breed, Senior. In the name of God Amen.

I, Allen Breed, being of sound and perfect mind and memory as att other times. Though aged and Feeble in body do constitute & ordain that my present Last Will and Testament In manner & form following (That is to say) First and principall I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God hopeing thro the meritts of the Lord Jesus my Redeemer to lead to Everlasting life & Glory, also my Body I committ to the earth to be decently buried according to the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named. And as touching the disposition of that Temporall estate it has plesed God to bestow upon me I give & dispose thereof as Followeth.

Imprimis, I will that my Debts and Funeral charges be Discharged and paid.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Eldest Timothy Breed That peice of Land, Up-Land and Meadow, that his new dwelling house Stands upon. Two acres in the fresh Marsh. Likewise I give to my son Timothy The lott below my house of salt marsh & upland from the Pasture Ditch Downwards, except three acres on the west side. Likewise that peice of Ground that was bought of Nicholas Bro Lying between the Lande of Francis Burrill and Samuel Breed and on the North bounded by the way that Leads to the Old Meeting house & upon a ditch to South, excepting one acre on the East Side, the whole Length of Samuel Breeds Land adjoyning to it. And I give my son Timothy one Quarter of my wood Lott in the division he having the first choice.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son Joseph Breed one acre in Rumney Marsh, and three acres of Salt marsh, more or Less, that was bought of the foresaid Nicholas Brown. Likewise to my son Joseph I give one Quarter of my Wood-lott he having the second choice.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son Allen Breed one acre and an Half where his new Dwelling house stands, bounded on the North by the high way and from the Land of Joseph Hall westward one pole beyond his barn eastwood and so to run Southward till he have his complement, also I give to my Son Allen One acre of Fresh-meadow in the Fresh Marsh, so called, bounded on the North by Land given to my Son Timothy and one Quarter of my wood Lott he having the third choice.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son John Breed Ten Shillings because I have already given him his portion.

Item. I give and bequeath to my Son Samuel Breed all my housing with the Land adjoining except the acre & half before given to my Son Allen. I give to my Son Samuel the Picket (so called) as the fence now stands. Also I give my Son Samuel three acres of Salt marsh being that excepted in my Legacy to my Son Timothy. One acre

of UpLand being that excepted in ye Legacy to my Son Timothy Likewise. And I give to my son Samuel one Quarter of my Wood-Lott.

Item. I give to my Daughter Mary Lewis Five pounds.

Item. I give to my Daughter Elizabeth Burrage Five pounds. And my will and pleasure is that the Legacys be paid out of my Lands and that my Sons have free Liberty peaceably to pass and repass through each others Lands herein bequeathed for the bringing off of the Produce of the Land herein given to them by me.

Finally I constitute and ordain my Four Sons Timothy, Joseph, Allen and Samuell joint-Executors of this my Last Will and Testament and hereby do revoke, Disanull and make void all former wills and Testaments by me heretofore made.

In Witness hereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seal this day of In the year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven hundred and Four.

Allen Breed, Senior (Seal)

Witness

John S. Tarbox
Thomas Cheever
William Ballard
Nathan Harthorn
Hannah Scarlett

IN MEMORIAM

Helen Augusta Collins.

Helen Augusta Collins, who died at her home in Lynn on June 18, 1926, was the daughter of Daniel Collins Baker and Augusta Chase. She traced her ancestry to the earliest Lynn settlers on both sides. Her maternal grandmother was Sarah Breed, who married John B. Chase. She always took a keen interest in the affairs of the Breed Association although age and failing strength kept her from any active participation in its meetings.

She was a loyal citizen of Lynn and she always spoke with love and pride of the influence that her father had upon its development soon after it became a city. He was the second mayor of Lynn and at the close of his administration, thirty of Lynn's leading citizens presented him with a beautiful silver service, every piece of which was engraved with an inscription commending his devotion to the interest of his city.

She was always interested in educational affairs and was one of the first women of Lynn to vote for its school committee. When full suffrage was granted to women, she was proud to cast her first ballot at the age of seventy-seven.

She was also an active worker for church and charity.

She had five children, two of whom died in childhood. Her son George Jacques Collins, a well-known hardware dealer, died in July, 1915.

Her two surviving children are Sarah Augusta Collins, a teacher of the Lynn English High School and Charles A. Collins, President of the Lynn Institution for Savings.

Here was a valiant, buoyant soul, strong in adversity. She left behind her a host of loving friends of all ages, who paid their tribute when her life was finished.

Richard Edwards Breed

On October 14, 1926, Richard Edwards Breed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of American Gas and Electric Company died in the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, from toxic infection following an operation the week before.

Mr. Breed was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on March 17, 1866. His father, Richard Edwards Breed, was one of the early settlers in Pittsburgh. He was educated at the University of Kentucky where he studied law and began his career with Behr & Company, wholesale commission merchants, in Cincinnati, Ohio. After a few years he moved to Marion, Indiana, where he was for several years engaged in the glass business. It was in Marion that he first became interested in public utilities. With several friends he bought the local power plant and embarked in the business which was to be his interest from that time on.

In 1906 he foresaw the future that lay before the properties then owned by the Electric Company of America and conceived the organization which was the beginning of the American Gas and Electric Company. He was instrumental in enlisting the capital with which to take over the ten properties owned by the Electric Company of America and on January 1, 1907 the American Gas and Electric Company was chartered by the State of New York and began its existence with Mr. Breed as Vice President. In the twenty years since that time, he devoted his entire time and unlimited energy to building up the company by interesting and associating with himself in the management of the properties some of the best minds in the operating, engineering and financial world.

As a result of his genius, the American Gas and Electric Company had become at the time of his death one of the leading public utility companies in the world with a rapidly increasing territory and a permanent and sound financial structure.

Amelia Myra Breed

Amelia Myra was the daughter of Rev. Samuel D. Breed and Mrs. Amelia E. Bosworth Breed and was born in Chelsea, Michigan on November 27, 1852. She died at Ann Arbor, Michigan on October 20, 1926.

The following is taken from the Ann Arbor Time News; "The passing of a character like Miss Amelia Breed can hardly be allowed to go without some word of appreciation of what she has meant to the community in which she lived. The strength and serene dignity of her life, her unselfish devotion to her home and her friends, have won for her the high regard of all who knew her. The church had been a lifelong interest of hers. For many years she taught in the Sunday School of the Congregational Church and her interest in all its activities was keen up to the end of her conscious life. She had been especially interested in Women's Missionary Society. Quiet, unobtrusive, steadfast, faithful to all her obligations and gifted with a fine intelligence that made her counsel of value to the church and to her friends, she will be greatly missed from her place."

Lucy Hedding Gloyd.

Lucy Hedding Gloyd was born in South Malden, now a part of Saugus, Dec. 26, 1846, the daughter of Josiah Berry Stiles and Lucy Breed Stiles.

She came to Lynn with her parents when quite young, and received her education in the public schools of Lynn.

On Sept. 8, 1868 she was married to Eli B. Gloyd of Abington, Mass. well known in the Lynn leather business.

Mrs. Gloyd became a member of the South St. Methodist Episcopal Church in 1868 and was an active member until her death.

She was greatly interested in the Breed Family Association, and joined when it was formed.

She was the mother of two children; Arthur Everett Gloyd who was born May 22, 1871 and died Dec. 22, 1916, and Lucy Evelyn Gloyd, who was born April 24, 1889 and who was married on May 6, 1913 to Alfred Douglas Forbes of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Gloyd died at her late residence, 81 South St. Lynn, Mass. on Dec. 23, 1926 - three days prior to her eightieth birthday.

She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Alfred D. Forbes and one grandson, Lester Everett Forbes, born May 4, 1919.

Mrs. Anna Louisa (Breed) Johnson

Anna Louisa (Breed) Johnson, youngest child of Andrews and Susan (Davis) Breed, was born in Lynn, Nov. 6, 1837, in the house which her father had built several years before on Boston Street between Mall and Marion Streets. Strawberry Brook divided into two parts just above, one running close to the boundary line on Boston Street and the other crossing the grounds about halfway to the house, while the orchard extended nearly to Western Avenue.

She attended Miss Titcomb's school in Newburyport and the High School in Lynn. On Aug. 19, 1857 she was married to Enoch S. Johnson and after a winter spent in Savannah, Georgia, where Mr. Johnson's business had been for ten years, they returned to Lynn where they lived till the close of their lives with the exception of three years (1884-1887) spent in Maplewood. Three children were born to them, Susan L., Otis Stafford, who made his home in Colorado Springs after his marriage till his death in 1905, and Arthur Stafford who died in infancy.

Mrs. Johnson was a member of the Lynn Women's Club and a charter member of the North Shore Club taking an active part in its organization and interests. She was also one of the earliest members of the Historical Society, and a member and last President of the Ladies Benevolent Society. Before her marriage she joined the First Congregational Church, under Dr. Parsons Cooke an intimate friend of the family, her parents being staunch supporters of the Church. In 1867 she and Mr. Johnson entered the Episcopal Church of which she was a devoted member for sixty years. She died Dec. 30, 1926 aged 89 years.

The main line of descent runs from Allen¹ Breed, Allen² Ensign Joseph³ Allen⁴ Allen⁵ Thomas Andrews⁶ Andrews⁷ but on two other lines she traced her descent to Allen Breed twice to Thomas Newhall, once to his brother Anthony Newhall, also to Christopher Lyndsey, Hugh Alley, Edmund Farrington, Thomas Farrar, Henry Collins, John Blaney, Joseph Batchelder, Thomas Andrews of Hingham, George Davis of Lynn and Reading and John Chapman of Tewksbury.

The following tribute was written by Rev. E. J. Dennen.

A Finished Life

In a peculiar sense the life of Mrs Enoch S. Johnson was a finished life. Blessed with years far beyond those allotted to the average person, she did her work with sustained interest and participated in the usual activities that occupy the attention of an alert person. Loyal to family ties, to the claims of the Church and to a conquering Christian experience, her life was an outstanding, helpful example.

Her home life suffered an irreparable loss when, after forty-seven years of wedded life, Mr. Johnson died in 1904. Mr. Johnson was active in St. Stephen's as a loyal supporter of the church and a member of the vestry for thirty years. His death brought to the parish a great loss.

Mrs. Johnson kept the home at 55 Atlantic Street, continuing her interest in St. Stephen's up to the last. Always sympathetic with every venture that had in view the welfare of the church; always encouraging the various rectors of the parish by her regularity of worship and by her devotion, she won the gratitude of many.

To live so many years is the portion of very few. Praise for having put them to extraordinary use for good, even to the very end, is part of her ample reward richly deserved.

E. J. D.

LILLA MABEL JACOBS BREED

Lilla Mabel Jacobs Breed was born on July 24, 1864 at 25 Green St., Charlestown, Mass.

Her parents were James Wellington Jacobs, born in Charlestown, Mass., and Ellen Melinda Mumler, born in Gloucester, Mass.

Mrs. Lilla Mabel Jacobs Breed was educated in the Charlestown Public Schools and the Concord, Mass. High School.

She resided at her birth place #25 Green St., Charlestown, Mass. until the year 1876, at which time she moved with her father to Concord, Mass. It was in Concord, Mass., that Mrs. Breed, then Miss Jacobs first met with Charles Orrin Breed on July 14, 1881. Mr. Breed did not see her again until November 1886, when he again met her while a participant in an athletic meet held between the Lynn and Charlestown, Mass., Young Mens Chriscian Association's at Charlestown.

From this latter meeting a continued friendship began which resulted in both attending the Charity Ball held in Lynn, Mass., on January 28, 1887. Following this event they were observed together at many other social functions.

Their formal engagement was announced on May 15, 1888, and they were united in the bonds of matrimony on Oct. 30, 1889, at the home of the bride, which at that time was #6 Summer St., Charlestown, Mass. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles Follen Lee of the Universalist Church, and assisted by the Rev. J. M. Shepler. D. D. of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Following the ceremony a happy honeymoon was spent in New York City and state.

Before her marriage Miss Jacobs joined the Universalist Church of Charlestown, Mass. She afterwards attended with her husband, the South Street M. E. Church of Lynn, Mass., of which her husband was a member. Mrs. Breed joined the Womens Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church of Lynn. She was also an active member of the North Shore Club, a prominent ladies organization of Lynn, and the Lynn Historical Society.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. Breed built an attractive home at #54 Elm Street, West Lynn. Mrs. Breed resided at this address for over 36 years, moving on account of ill health to her new address at #42 West Baltimore Street, Lynn, Mass., where she passed away on January 26, 1927. Cause of her death was assigned to an aggravated condition of the heart.

Mrs. Breed is survived by two relatives, a sister, Angelia Persis Wood and a nephew, Orrin C. Wood.

Lilla Mabel Jacobs Breed was a beautiful character. Being older than her sister she assumed the responsibilities of a mother. She was kind and most considerate to all who fortunately came in contact with her. She was extremely charitable and donated liberally to all worthy ends. Her life was devoted to the further uplifting of thought both morally and spiritually.

New Members elected since May, 1926

Miss Alice L. Blackmer	South Pasadena, Cal.
Mrs. Dwight Payson Breed	Hayward, Cal.
Miss Florence S. Breed	Embarrass, Wis.
John Scott Breed	Mitchell, S. D.
Miss Alice L. Cate	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Joseph A. Cummings Jr.	Croton Lake, N. Y.
Mrs. Gordon Currier	Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary M. Coates	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Lavern H. Dutton	Stockbridge, Vt.
Samuel H. Hollis	Lynn, Mass.
Miss Hannah E. Newhall	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Thomas Roland	Nahant, Mass.
Edwin B. Stiles	Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Edwin B. Stiles	" "
Mrs. Millie G. Williams	Belmont, Mass.

Necrology- - - Pax Vobiscum

Mrs. Helen A. Collins	Lynn, Mass.
Richard E. Breed	New York City
Miss Amelia M. Breed	Ann Arbor, Michigan
Mrs. Lucy H. Gloyd	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Anna L. B. Johnson	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Lilla M. Breed	Lynn, Mass.
Charles H. Stephenson	Lynn, Mass.
Mrs. Lucy Jeffers Phelps	Dayton, Ohio

Total membership

281